



VOL XX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE. THURSDAY MORNING,

NO. 39.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

THE CERCULIO ONCE MORE.

We last week gave our readers a chapter on the cerculio, or plum weevil in which we gave several modes adopted for destroying it. We are convinced that nothing else but the ravages of this little insect prevent the people of Maine from raising as many plums as they wish. So impressed are we with this belief, that we cannot forbear giving our readers another "jog" upon this subject. Our soil and our climate are congenial to the plum. We have "moss plums" in our woods, and peach plums on our shores. In addition to this, there have been originated in Maine plums of the very best quality—as the McLaughlin plum, for instance. What hinders every man from raising a full supply, but the cerculio? Among the modes given last week was a very cheap and simple one by C. E. Potter, Esq., editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. We merely give an abstract of some of the more important facts in regard to his method. At the risk of a little repetition we now copy the whole article from the Visitor, and call the special attention of our readers to its details.

At the same time we urge the setting out and propagation of plum trees, on the people of Maine. They take up but little room, are ornamental as well as useful and agreeable, and are easily obtained and easily raised. The cerculio is the great enemy, and requires the most care. The black gum sometimes attacks them, and if neglected will, in time, not only disfigure the tree but destroy it. Cutting it off and burning is the only remedy hitherto discovered for this disease.

The following is Mr. Potter's remedy against the cerculio:—

"We wish to call the attention of our Horticultural friends to what we consider an effective remedy against this pest of the plum.

We should have called the attention of our readers to the subject before, but wished to try the proposed remedy more fully, before we recommended it to the public generally. We accordingly recommended the remedy to our neighbor, Mr. Joshua Dean, who has a fine garden, and who has paid much attention to the cultivation of fruits—who has tried with the most satisfactory results. Mr. Dean has three kinds of plum trees in his garden, all thrifty, and in bearing condition; but in consequence of the ravages of the cerculio, he has not been able to obtain a crop from them.

In conversation with Mr. Dean, this last June, upon a remedy against the cerculio, he named that he intended to try the proposed remedy of encircling the bodies of his trees with cotton. We suggested to him that, as the cerculio had wings, and could doubtless use them, that cotton could not prevent their flying upon the trees, and, of course, they would come at the fruit, in spite of the cotton; and we recommended to him the following recipe, which had been used by an acquaintance of ours at Nashua, with decided effect:

RECIPE. Take one ounce of Harthorn (sal ammonica) and one pint of soft soap, dilute in three gallons of water. Apply this preparation to the foliage and fruit of the tree, with a syringe, in the morning. Repeat the operation twice, or thrice a week.

Accordingly to our suggestion, Mr. Dean tried this remedy upon three of his trees, with the happiest results. But let Mr. Dean tell his own story:

MANCHESTER, Aug 25, 1852.

Some time the fore part of last June, Mr. Potter, the Editor of the Visitor, proposed to me to experiment upon my plum trees, with a preparation of Harthorn and soft soap, diluted with water, and applied to them with a syringe, as an effectual remedy against the attacks of the cerculio. I determined upon testing the experiment. Accordingly I had made a syringe of tin, of capacity to hold two quarts, and prepared myself with a sufficient quantity of harthorn to try the experiment thoroughly. I applied harthorn to some 7 or 8 fine plum trees in my garden, some in the east part and others in the west part, my house intervening; and I took those west of my house, upon which to try the experiment, leaving the ones east of the house, without any attempt to protect them from the cerculio. Of those experimented upon, one was a fine Lombard tree, and two were the common white plum trees. Of those east of the house and not experimented upon, one was a Lombard, one was a common white, and two were horse plum trees.

I applied the preparation only four times, and the result of the experiment is, that a dozen plums have not fallen from either of the trees to which I applied the preparation; but they hang full of fruit—the Lombard so full that I have been obliged to prop up its limbs; and there must be at least two bushels of plums upon it! While of those trees east of the house, upon the Lombard and horse plum trees, there are not more than a dozen plums, and upon the white, not a single plum!

I consider the experiment completely successful, and that this recipe is an effectual remedy against the ravages of the cerculio. JOSHUA DEAN.

Aside from the effects of this preparation, as practised by Mr. Dean, it is of trifling expense. He purchases the crude muriate of ammonia, of commerce, pulverized, and mixed it with unslaked lime in equal parts; making it easily soluble in water, and thus forming a preparation of ammonia sufficient for the purpose.

The preparation cost him thus:

15cts.

Lime and soap, 2 "

17 "

And this amount for one shilling was more than enough to preserve the fruit of three trees, the produce of which will sell at the garden for \$12, at least. Mr. Merrill, of Nashua, has made use of this recipe in his garden, with the same conclusive results, as Mr. Dean; and the experiment has tried, and completely successful within our own personal knowledge; we can recommend to the public the above recipe as a perfect remedy against the cerculio."

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES OF MAINE.
The rock maple, which we mentioned in our last, is generally transplanted, and most in demand for a shade and ornamental tree, and it adapts itself remarkably well to the different situations in which it is placed. We have, however, two other species of the maple, which are also valuable for these purposes. These are the red maple, (*Acer rubrum*.) and the white or silver maple, (*Acer dasycarpum*.)

The red maple is the smaller tree of the two, and very seldom planted out. It generally grows on wet or swampy lands, and may be distinguished from the others by its smooth bark. The flowers appear in April and May, each bud producing a bundle of crimson flowers, setting closely upon the buds. The leaves may be distinguished by being placed opposite to each other, and are rounded or heart shaped at the base. They are also divided into three or five large lobes, which are separated by a large, acute notch. It will be recollected the notch between the lobes of the leaves of the sugar maple, was rounded at the bottom, while these make an acute or sharp pointed angle. They are also irregularly toothed around the edges, and of a light green on the under side. The wood of the red maple is hard and fine grained, and used for chairs, tables, &c. Some of the old trees sometimes present the variety of grain called curly maple, but we believe never exhibits or affords what is called "birds eye" maple, nor is it so hard and tough as the rock maple. The white or silver maple is found in many places in Maine, and is beginning to be much used for an ornamental tree. It will be readily distinguished by its large, pale, smooth, rounded lobes, which are rounded at the base, and of a light green color on the under side. The wood is white and soft, and is used for furniture, boxes, &c. It is a very good and simple tree, and is easily propagated by cuttings.

NOTE.—In answer to our friend K., we would say that we have published, every year, for several years, the full-grown cut and description of an ice house, which first appeared in the Albany Cultivator. It is very cheap, simple, and easily made, and answers the purpose completely.—There have been hundreds made from the description and found to answer. We believe experience proves that it is best to make ice houses above the surface of the ground. The heat of the ground, after it gets warmed in summer will have some effect on the ice, unless it be very deep under the surface. One of our neighbors built a house of the following description, in the winter. He took his posts, which were round hemlock sticks from his wood pile, and cutting into the frozen ground set them in and boarded up with rough boards. This was four years ago, and he has always had plenty of ice since, the year round. He uses shavings and turnings from a shop where there is a lathe and planing machine, to pack the ice down in.

The present would be a good time to build —If you can put it near the house, where it could be sheltered from the sun by a northern exposure, or by trees, it would be better.

For the Maine Farmer.

ICE HOUSES.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you, or some of your readers, be so kind as to inform me, through the Farmer, the best method of constructing an ice house. Whether it should be made upon the surface, or by digging into the ground. Also the best way to put up June butter to keep until winter. Doubtless you have given this information a great many times, but I have not had the privilege of reading your valuable paper until recently. And as I commenced farming only a few years ago, I suppose I have not learned the whole theory, yet. Yours, &c., K.

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Section of the ice house above ground.

An ice house above ground should be built upon the plan of having a double partition, with the hollow space between filled with some non-conducting substance.

The first place, the frame of the sides should be formed of two ranges of upright joints, six by four inches; the lower ends of the joints should be put into the ground without any sill, which is apt to let the air pass through. These two ranges of joints should be about two feet and one-half apart at the bottom, and two feet at the top. At the top these joints should be mortised into the cross-beams which are to support the upper floor. The joists in the two ranges should be placed each opposite another. They should then be fitted or fastened to one side, with rough boarding, which need not be very tight. This boarding should be nailed to those of the joists nearest each other, so that one range of joists shall be outside the building, and the other inside the ice room or vault.

It is the main agent in digestion, both of animal and vegetable food, even dissolving the silica or gravel in the gizzards of birds, and the silica of the soil, developing their alkaline properties, as soda, potash, &c., forming nitrates of these bases.

Second Division. In union with hydrogen, it forms the volatile, fickle, and lightest alkali, and the most subtle substance in nature, which, entering between the particles of all other forms of matter, diffuses itself through organic nature, influencing all the other elements to rearrange themselves under the direction of the laws of life, to form the new structure.

It is not the amount of nitrogen that enters into vegetable substances, that gives to it its importance, but its action. If this hypothesis be correct, the field is open and some way marks set up in a direction of agricultural improvement, heretofore unexampled—for enriching the soil is the great desideratum.

Will some brother farmer step in to aid in this investigation?

I am trying a course of experiments in proof of this position. It is hoped that the reader will re-examine this series of articles, in connection with those former articles on manure, before he gives sentence of condemnation: for proof positive will be required (which it will be difficult to furnish) before we give it up.

For the Maine Farmer.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—NO. 6.

SECOND DIVISION. Ammonia, ammoniacal gas, spirits of hartshorn, alkaline air, or volatile alkali, are gaseous compounds, formed of one equivalent of nitrogen and three of hydrogen by volume, or fourteen and one-half nitrogen to three of hydrogen by weight, being fifteen times lighter than air. When pure, it is an incandescent, colorless gas, possessing great pungency, acridity, and alkaline properties, acting powerfully on the nose and eyes. Water, at the common temperature and pressure of the atmosphere, readily absorbs about seven hundred and eighty times its bulk.

Ammonia, in combination with acids, is frequently found ready formed in nature, but for commercial purposes it has been obtained from the root of burned camel's dung, purer urine, or the ammonical liquor of gas works, &c.; and for agricultural purposes it is obtained, as has been described, directly from the air in falling water, and is produced by the decomposition of all animal, excrements, and to some extent vegetable matter. It can readily be detected by its smell, in all of these forms, unless absorbed by carbonaceous substances, or fixed by acids, as it is formed; which should be carefully attended to by the farmer, to prevent loss, and secure a healthy atmosphere; and if so attended to, his soil will grow richer and his crops increase from the natural productions which are furnished by the falling rains.

It will be sensible of this fact when we examine its action.

Another important source of nitrate of ammonia, is the animal system, which is not dissimilar, in respect to its condition, to the thunder-cloud, volcano, or cave, which are all sources of this substance, containing air, moisture, caloric or heat, electricity, and pent air.

I am aware that this is a new idea, and is made on my own responsibility, and ask for no more credit than the evidences adduced entitles it to. I dissent from the opinion of an author, said to be of high standing, quoted in the Working Farmer, that an animal exhales more nitrogen than he inhales with his breath.

Now to the proof. 1. The conditions of the animal are favorable to the production of the urates, viz.: air, moisture, heat, electricity, in a pent or stagnant condition.

2. All the excretions matter voided or evacuated, contain more nitrogen than the food and water they receive.

3. The animal contains much more nitrogen than the food he eats—(the herbivorous I mean.)

4. It is agreed by all that the oxygen of the air is used in purifying the blood, supporting combustion, &c., thus stimulating all the springs of life. But what becomes of the seventy-nine per cent. of nitrogen? What are its functions? Is that large portion of air in vain? Let us examine.

1. It tempers the oxygen, which would otherwise stimulate life, and combustion, with too much ardor.

2. It forms, with oxygen, the most powerful acid solvent and decomposer in nature.

3. It is the main agent in digestion, both of animal and vegetable food, even dissolving the silica or gravel in the gizzards of birds, and the silica of the soil, developing their alkaline properties, as soda, potash, &c., forming nitrates of these bases.

Second Division. In union with hydrogen, it forms the volatile, fickle, and lightest alkali, and the most subtle substance in nature, which, entering between the particles of all other forms of matter, diffuses itself through organic nature, influencing all the other elements to rearrange themselves under the direction of the laws of life, to form the new structure.

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For the Maine Farmer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Last of Committees appointed to award Premiums at the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Readfield Corner, Sept. 13th and 14th, 1852.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.
A HOME PICTURE.

Ben Fisher had finished his harvesting.

And he stood by the garden gate,

One foot on the rail, and one on the ground,

As he called to his good wife—Kate,

There were stains of till on his waist red,

The dust of the field on his hat,

But a twinkle of pleasure was in his eye.

He looked at his stock so fat,

"Here, give me the baby, dear Kate, you are tired,

I fear you have too much care,

You must rest and pick up a little, I think,

Before we go to the fair.

I'd hate to take him fat, you know,

Fat hogs, and fat sheep, and fat cows,

And care wrinkles shaking her brow.

"Can't you?" did you say? "can't afford the expense?"

I know, Kate, our crops ain't the heat,

Nor we're labored to keep things along,

And together we'll now take a rest.

The orchard is bare; but oil hollie is prime,

And Lub and Fan are a show;

Your butter and cheese can't be beat in the State,

So up to the fair we will go,

You've never seen a city, and Cleveland is fine,

Never seen the blue, billowy lake,

Nor ever seen a rail road, or a throng,

So Kate this short journey we'll take,

And gather new feelings, new thoughts and new ways,

If we find that out that we're room,

And gather up strength, with our heads, hearts and hands,

For the loves and the duties of home.

I have sometimes thought, Kate, as I plod along,

That in other o'er the same way road,

That a fellow who had such a really hard time,

In Ohio could nowhere be fair!

But when I've been called from my home for awhile,

And seen how the rest get along,

I've come back to my oil with a light, cheerful heart,

And "there's still place like home," was my song.

I wonder that mothers don't wholly despair,

Who never from the cares get away,

But walk as the tread-wheel of duty for years,

Seas stopping to rest, night or day.



R. BATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

THE ELECTION.

The late election was a puzzler to puzzling politicians themselves. The smoke—hurly burly and confusion of it is passing away and after a careful sorting out of the votes there are found to result as follows:—

According to the Argus the table of Representatives elected to the next Legislature, now stands, as far as heard from, 81 Democrats, 58 Whigs—and there are 12 Districts not yet heard from.

The Senators elected are pretty well ascertained to be, 8 Democrats, 14 Whigs, and 9 vacancies.

The Saco Democrat says:

The following is a summary of the Governor vote, so far as ascertained on Saturday last.

Hobard, Crosby, Chandler, Holmes, York, 25 towns	4219	295	3668	92
Cumberland, 30	6129	2624	4554	298
Somerset, 30	"	4219	3059	54
Franklin, 11	1127	451	671	70
Hancock, 16	1532	1457	517	39
Piscataquis, 16	743	793	316	128
Kennebec, 32	3090	4294	1111	184
Lincoln, 22	4743	4711	1268	108
Oxford, 32	3361	805	3244	47
Penobscot, 21	41	4844	2674	2427
Washington, 21	1221	1817	834	96
Waldo, 27	3755	3682	688	40
308	3798	2677	20302	1169

In these 308 towns in 1850, Hubbard had 36,923; Crosby 30,177; Talbot and scattering 6,838.

CATLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Show and Fair of this Society will take place at Readfield, on the 13th and 14th of October next, (and not September, as erroneously printed on the outside of this paper.)

We trust the good people within the bounds of the Society will bear in mind that it is incumbent on individuals to make the show, collectively, what it should be. There is material enough on every hand to make an excellent display, if it be only brought out in season, and suitably arranged. Let every man, woman, and child do their duty in this respect. We shall probably be able to publish a programme of arrangements in our next.

We have now an Agricultural Society in every county in the State, and in some of them two, and in some three. Let them be up and doing, and we shall soon see the good effects of their action, in the improvements which they will encourage.

The following list gives the places and days for which the several Societies hold their several shows, as far as they have come to our knowledge.

West County, Saco, Oct. 6th and 7th.

West Somerset, Madison Bridge, Oct. 6th and 7th.

Aroostook, Houlton, Oct. 6th and 7th.

North Aroostook, Presque Isle, October 13th and 14th.

West Lincoln, Lewiston, Oct. 19th and 20th.

Franklin County, Farmington, Oct. 6th and 7th.

BARREL MAKERS WANTED.

We suppose there are a great many in the county of Kennebec who understand the art of making such barrels as flour is packed in, but we do not know of any person who makes them. Every autumn there is a call for barrels to pack apples in. But it is difficult to obtain them. People who used to make barrels for this purpose, have, for some reason or other, quit the business, and those who had apples to pack have been under the necessity of hunting up, from house to house, empty flour barrels. This fall there are more hunters than can be supplied. The flour mills in this vicinity buy up all the spare barrels they can find—the sugar refiners, and others, pick up all in Portland and vicinity, and so the demand is greater than the supply.

If some one would start the business of barrel making, and had the facilities of machinery, and other aids, we believe he would it would yield a fair profit. The barrels ought to be light, and sufficiently tight and strong for the purpose, and afforded to the farmer for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 cents each.

Who is there, in a conveniently *come-at-able* place, that will start the business?

We ought to have a railroad now, from Kennebec to the heart of Aroostook county. The light, and smaller kinds of lumber, that are now rotting, or are consigned to the flames there, might be made up into staves, and transposed easily and cheaply to those places where they are needed, and do great service to all concerned.

THE NEXT THING TO A GOOD WIFE.

If you want your house warm and comfortable, and with an atmosphere as mild and congenial as a morning in June, the next thing to a good wife in it, is one of Norcross' furnaces. One of these, placed in a cellar, and its flues properly arranged, forms the most complete and thorough warming apparatus that has yet been invented. This may be thought to be, what the Indian would call, "very loud speak um," but we believe it is also "very true speak um." You will find it is also a very good hearted man, but we have caught him exulting over the death of a rival. That's a bad example, friend. "*Nil mortuis nisi bonum;*"—do you understand old Roman?

Graham's MAGAZINE. Nothing disturbs the equanimity of Graham. He comes along as regular as clock-work, honestly, quietly, and evenly. Each number a gem, and each volume half a dozen gems. The number for October has nearly thirty contributions from our best writers, and sixteen embellishments, some of them extra fine.

FAMILY CIRCLE. This monthly for September contains a handsome steel plate engraving of San Francisco, Cal., a beautiful colored engraving called the "Forget-me-not,"—one of the series of "Flowers Personified," to appear in the present volume—and a handsome title page. The literary master is good, and the work is one which seems likely to exert a strong moral influence wherever it goes. We see that the publisher promises, on the receipt of one dollar, to send the work for one year, and either of the pictures, of "Christ's blessing," or "Washington,"—at the option of the subscriber. Published by James G. Reed, 140 Fulton St., New York.

GRAND MASS MEETING. We understand that the Democrats are holding a grand mass meeting in this city, to-day, (Thursday.) The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana; John Van Buren, of New York; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and other distinguished members of the Democratic party. Arrangements have been made with the different railroad companies, by which delegates to the convention will be carried at reduced prices.

HEALTH INSURANCE. We would call the attention of those who feel interested, to the advertisement of the New York Health Insurance Company. Our neighbor Simonton will give you further particulars if you give him a call.

ANOTHER SMASH UP. The freight train, on its passage from Cleveland to Columbus, on Tuesday met with a bad accident at Worthington, nine miles north of this city. By mistake of the man having charge of the track, the hind part of one of the cars was switched off after the fore car had passed, when a general test up of the road ensued. The car thus thus undertook to ride back alone, being badly upset, and the cars following pitched into the ruin with all force. Three cars were entirely demolished, and many more, filled with boxes of goods, furniture, &c., the crash and scattering of notions were general and very extensive. One piano was put badly out of tune. The track was torn up probably 150 feet, and the accommodation train was detained several hours before it could be got over the ruin.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Mr. D. K. Froock writes us, that on Thursday a little daughter of James Young, of Smithfield, in this State, while playing with other children, near a well curb, the boards on one side of which were partly gone, fell into the well and was drowned. The other children gave the alarm, and Mr. Isaac Clark descended into the well, which was nearly forty feet deep, and brought up the dead body of the child to its distressed mother. People should see that their wells are secured in such a manner as to prevent such sorrowful occurrences.

FIREFMEN'S VISIT. We understand that a Hook and Ladder Company, from Dover, N. H., intend to make an excursion to this city. They will arrive here on Thursday, (to-day) and will probably stop until Friday. We do not know that there have been any arrangements made to receive them.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

THE LATE GREAT HEN SHOW.

From all accounts we are inclined to think the late hen show in Boston was a little on the *dreadful* side. Although ample arrangements were made in the way of coops and stands and other "chicken fixtures," the stands were not all filled, and the poultry suffered by the excessive heat. The fact is the show was too early in the season, the old hens were mounting, and the chickens not in full feather.

We hear of one or two sales at a high figure, but they were between old stages in bon commerce, and it is hinted that, although two hens and a couple of roosters were sold for \$100, there was probably a tall discount made on settlement of the bills. Speaking of chickens reminds us of a peep we had the other day at our neighbor Wood's *pasty Bramas*, or *Brahma Pootras* as the Major calls them. They are splendid chickens, "goodly and large," as Shakespeare would say.

The Major weighed one of them at three months old, and it settled the *steelyards* down to four pounds and a quarter. If such are the chickens what will the hens be when they arrive at the adult age of chickendom?

The following are the prizes awarded to the competitors of the Boston show:

Gallinaceous—Black Spanish—1st, Eben Wight, Dedham; 2d, John Giles, Providence, R. I.; 3d, G. P. Childs, Woonsocket, R. I.

Guelderlands—1st, O. & S. Southwick, South Danvers; 2d, G. Batchelder, Lynn; 3d, W. Eldridge, Barnstable.

Dorkings—1st, Eben Wight, Dedham; 2d, A. L. Pierson Jr., Salem; 3d, Eben Wight, Dedham; 4th, Grey Dorkings—John Giles, Providence.

Game—1st, H. H. Brookhouse, Boston, (for Sumatra) 3d, Calvin H. Young, South Huntington, (Spanish Game;) 3d, W. N. Brookhouse, Roxbury.

Cochin Chinas—1st, Henry H. Williams, West Roxbury; 2d and 3d, A. White, East Randolph.

White Shanghaies—1st, Eben Wight, Dedham; 2d, H. H. Williams, W. Roxbury; 3d, Eben Wight.

Buff or Yellow Shanghaies—1st, G. Brewster, Newton Corner; 2d, H. L. Raymond, Abington; 3d, John Nesmith, Dover, N. H.

Malay, or Chittagong—Geo. Smith, Valley Falls; R. I.; Andrew Kirk, Tapleyville, Mass; 2d, Geo. Smith.

Shanghai, or China Fowls—1st, H. H. Williams, Roxbury, (W. Roxbury's stock;) 2d, D. Dixon, Hong Kong Fowls—1st, C. C. Plaisted, Great Falls, N. H.

Golden Hamburgh—1st, W. N. Brookhouse, Melville, 3d, to, for chickens.

Silver Hamburgh—1st, A. H. Hall, Rockport.

Black Polish, with Top-knots—1st and 2d, Eben Wight, Dedham.

Caps Dominique Fowls—1st, Lewis Smith, Sharon.

Golden Bantams—1st and 2d, H. H. Williams, West Roxbury, (Andrews's importation.)

Silver Bantams—1st, John Giles, Providence, R. I.

Black Bantams—1st, Thomas C. Murphy, Lynn.

Fancy Bantams—1st, H. H. Williams, Roxbury.

Turkeys—Domestic—1st, J. H. Brookhouse, Boston, 2d, Chas. R. Belcher, E. Randolph.

Ducks—Aylesbury—1st, John Giles, Providence, R. I.; 2d, C. R. Belcher, E. Randolph.

Muscovy—1st, Thomas Thacher, Jr., Roxbury.

Tufted—1st, John Giles, Providence, R. I.

Geese—Brant—1st, C. R. Belcher, East Randolph.

Wild—1st, C. R. Belcher.

Peacocks—1st, Samuel Hutchins Milton.

Pigeons—Fancy—Thomas S. Gaddes, Lexington, Vt.

Unless otherwise specified, all the fortunate competitors reside in Massachusetts.

Mr. Giles of Providence informs, as he has the first prize ticket—No. 157—for the best pair of Black Spanish Fowls, Dr. Wight's premium being for the best three, a rooster and two hens.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. This magazine, under the editorial charge of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, purports the "quiet tenor of its way," full of good sense and literary merit. The number for October has been received, full of interesting contributions from talented individuals, and embellished with plates by the hands of skilful artists. The fashion plate is in different style from most plates of the kind, as it shows the colors of dresses in a very correct and pleasing manner. Address C. J. Peterson, 98 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and send two dollars.

GODEY FOR OCTOBER. Godey comes out double for October, full of the beautiful in art, and the exciting and instructive in literature. Godey is a good hearted man, but we have caught him exulting over the death of a rival. That's a bad example, friend. "*Nil mortuis nisi bonum;*"—do you understand old Roman?

ANOTHER INVENTION. The Springfield Republican says that S. D. Nims, of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated upon by the flange of the car wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by wire.

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OLD TIMBER. Some sound beams made from the wood of the mulberry tree, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh, where they are supposed to have been placed at least seven hundred years before the birth of Christ.

CANTON AGAINST EATING URUPI FRUIT. One day last week three boys—all brothers and living in San Francisco, Cal., a beautiful colored engraving called the "Forget-me-not,"—one of the series of "Flowers Personified," to appear in the present volume—and a handsome title page. The literary master is good, and the work is one which seems likely to exert a strong moral influence wherever it goes. We see that the publisher promises, on the receipt of one dollar, to send the work for one year, and either of the pictures, of "Christ's blessing," or "Washington,"—at the option of the subscriber. Published by James G. Reed, 140 Fulton St., New York.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. This magazine, under the editorial charge of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, purports the "quiet tenor of its way," full of good sense and literary merit. The number for October has been received, full of interesting contributions from talented individuals, and embellished with plates by the hands of skilful artists. The fashion plate is in different style from most plates of the kind, as it shows the colors of dresses in a very correct and pleasing manner. Address C. J. Peterson, 98 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and send two dollars.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Wednesday with three days later news from Europe. Her news is of little importance. We make the following synopsis of the telegraphic reports.

ENGLAND. We have nothing from England but a few items of general news. Politics are quiet. The Premier has gone to Doncaster races, and the Queen to her seat at Balmoral, Scotland.

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AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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